

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 17TH, 1898.

NUMBER 20

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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BAVARIA BEER from the
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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

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MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
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intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches,
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a
valuable relief for women enervated. Pleasant and
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and
it is only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science
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honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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THOMAS J. LIPTON

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LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

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Established 1782

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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,280,156.00 (£3,320,865), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$169,392.00 £35,210).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. 675,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 39, Rua 9 de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital .. £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 10 de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 9 de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. £12,954,574
Authorized Capital .. 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital .. 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lambari:

Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Carreiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Rio de Janeiro) of that railway.

Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Curitiba.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Bares leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passing train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central R. way) at 7 a. m. and 4:15 p. m.

all land route passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, except Sundays, and holidays, the train leaves at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays, the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Bares leaves the Praga das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marinhãs. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marinhãs at 3:15 p. m. (Bares leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 50, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 2:35, 4:05, 6:05 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. D. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1, de Março, RICHARD SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete, Baptists and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

65 Rua do Aguiar.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de 5, Joazeiro, No. 174—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a. m. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, English services at 12 a. m. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

WEDNESDAYS.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Friburgo. Carillon, Sundays, 4 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERKEUKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 2 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BACBY, Pastor.

Caiexa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELLO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Sery, Estação do Riachuello. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 45.

Dr. Havesburg, Physician and acconcheur.

Residence: 89, Rua 10 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brianny, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—No. 38, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10 to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. L. LARSON, Master. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of, left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Koffriges, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The income of the Chilean state railways in March amounted to \$1,234,143.13 as compared with \$1,215,831.79 in the corresponding month of 1897. The expenditure was respectively \$903,206.13 and \$1,057,357.53.

—The Vice-President of Peru, the Hon. G. E. Billinghurst (another son of an Englishman) leaves to-day for home taking with him the protocol containing the conditions by which the ownership of Tacna and Arica, is to be governed.—*Chilian Times*, April 7.

—The new premier is the son of an Englishman, and it is not a little singular that the leader of the radical party, Mr. Enrique MacIver, which is the antipodes of the premier's party and will be opposed to him, is also the son of an Englishman. The premier's colleague since the end of public works has also a fair sprinkling of English blood in his veins, his grandmother having been an English lady.—*Chilian Times*.

—The political composition of the new cabinet is the same as that of the ministry which preceded it, viz.: Two conservatives; two Errazurizists; and two Balmacedists. It differs, however, from the preceding ministry in the circumstance of the premiership being held by a conservative; in fact, it is a long time since a member of that party has been at the head of the government. The new premier (who will be no stranger to West Coasters in England) has long held the position of leader, and in fact of champion, of the conservative party, and is an experienced statesman, politician and diplomatist, and is a clever and energetic man. This appointment to the premiership has been received by all parties, with the exception of the radical, which has been excluded for some time past from any participation in the government.—*Chilian Times*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The managers of the banks which were recently swindled by the man Coiffé have forwarded a joint note to the police congratulating them on his capture. We believe that their gratitude will also take a more substantial form towards the detectives who effected the arrest.—*Times*, Montevideo.

—Stimulated by the success of the "Washington Post," local musicians have published the "Montevideo Post" and the "Buenos Aires Post." They are evidently not aware that the "Washington Post" was issued after a newspaper and has no more relation to the letter post than it has to a fencing post or a whipping post.—*Times*, Montevideo.

—The Buenos Aires cattle market is very dull at the present time on account of the heavy stocks and daily heavy arrivals. The fear that there will be no coal at St. Vincent has put a check on the export trade, as vessels would find themselves in a bad fix should they arrive at a coaling station and find none available. Good fat animals are being brought up by the freezing establishments, as chilled beef is now finding a ready market in England. Estancieros are now having another market opened to them, and it is to be hoped that they will assist freezing establishments to develop it as much as possible.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—We have received a copy of the British consular reports on Argentina, drawn up by the acting consul, Mr. E. A. M. Laing. It gives on the whole a fair idea of this country's experience in 1897, which will be remembered as a disastrous commercial year. Attention is called to the fact that in spite of the comparative failure of the crops, foreign confidence has somewhat; this is no doubt, true, but foreign confidence is very cautious in the meantime. Attention is called in the report to the city improvements of Buenos Aires, and to the completion of the docks. A few wise cautions are administered to British manufacturers and shippers regarding the reckless way in which they have frequently given credit to firms trading on a very small capital and quite unable to meet any heavy reverse. This feature in Buenos Aires trade has not infrequently upset prices, for Manchester goods especially. The acting consul is altogether too merciful to the so-called French wines when he mentions them in the same paragraph with the native productions of San Juan and Mendoza, which are by no means to be classed with the famous productions of the Rhone. We are glad that some stress is laid upon the proper packing and marking of goods destined for this country. In one item we fear the report is guilty of a slight exaggeration, where it says that the prices of fat steers for the European markets have been troubled since the trade began. Prices at present run at little over £30 head, and we do not remember any time when export steers could be had for £10 gold or its equivalent in paper. An expression occurs in the report which is somewhat to be deprecated, as the reverse of diplomatic. Part of this year's deficit, it is stated, is to be met out of the supposed profits of the Banco de la Nacion and the expression is repeated in the list of public companies, where it is said that 80 per cent of the profits of this bank are supposed to be burnt. We should have thought it better to say estimated profits in the one case, and required to be burnt in the other.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Replying to a consultation of the prefect of police, the government has authorized the police to suspend the theatrical performance announced for the benefit of the Spanish war fund, and to confiscate the subscription lists thereto, and to confiscate the subscription lists circulating for a similar object. The government considers that any public action of this description is a breach of the neutrality which it is determined to observe. This action has occasioned great discontent among the Spanish colony, whose conceptions of neutrality are rather peculiar, as they imagine that everything which does not favor their cause proceeds from a hostile spirit. But in our opinion the government has done perfectly right. The Spaniards themselves would have been the first to complain if similar public efforts had been made to aid the United States, though at the same time they have not hesitated to make as active and open a propaganda in their own cause as if they were in their own country, without any consideration for those who may hold opposite opinions. This was obviously intolerable, and the government has done very rightly in checking it. The offensive character of their propaganda may be judged by the following preamble to the announcement of their performance:

"Those who sympathize with the cause of justice and right in the great Spanish-North-American conflict, as represented by noble and chivalrous Spain, are invited to attend the function at the Chilis theatre on May 4, with the object of assisting the Spanish government to triumph in the impetuous war just provoked by the United States of North America."

The government has also taken steps for the protection of the U. S. minister and consul here, and of their families. We have reason to know that this is by no means superfluous.

The government has given instructions for the payment to-morrow, here and in London, of the 25th quarterly coupon of the Consolidated Debt and other services falling due on May 1st.

Beyond the above there is nothing worth reporting from political circles.—*Times*, Montevideo.

—"Young man," said the M. P. to the reporter, "you have done me irreparable harm." "What have I done?" asked the bewildered reporter. "I got in largely on a temperance platform, as you may recollect." "Yes, sir," "And you speak of me in this morning's paper as drinking my coffee with gusto." It will take me more than a lifetime to get it out of the heads of my constituents that gasco isn't some kind of alcoholic beverage."

—"A Mather como deve ser" is the title of a book just translated from French into Portuguese that has attracted Smalwy's attention. The writer of the book is the Rev. Father Marchal, missionary apostolic, who has high ideals of his own of what a woman should be; but Smalwy, though a bachelor like the reverend author, said he would rather have woman as she is with all her faults upon her head, uncertain, coy and hard to please in ordinary times, "a ministering angel" when pain or anguish wrings the brow, a comforting, tantalising, pleasing, ennobling entity at all times, rather than some perfect gem of woman-kind far too bright and good for human nature's daily food. He would possibly have gone on for half an hour, but a mutual friend intervened with the remark, "And are ye in the habit of aitiu' or'nary girls?"

—Our great colleague, the *Jornal do Commercio*, which we are glad to see is providing its readers with a reliable telegraphic service on war matters, published an address from the Association of Municipal Corporations of Great Britain to King Carlos of Portugal on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the discovery of India. The address runs: "The Association of Municipal Corporations of the United Kingdom congratulates his majesty the King and the people of Portugal on the coming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the discovery by Vasco da Gama of the Cape route to India. The Association trusts that the two nations of Great Britain and Portugal will always maintain ties of mutual good-will. It offers to the city of Lisbon and the cities and towns of Portugal the cordial good-will and sympathy of the cities and towns of the United Kingdom which this Association represents."

This address was timely and appropriate. If any country has a right to be thankful to Vasco da Gama, that country is Great Britain. British India to-day comprises 964,993 square miles, and 222,000,000 people and the countrymen of Vasco da Gama rule over 1,538 square miles and 573,000 people.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital paid up..... " 250,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Muller Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 Hamb. Hamburg.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gussler & Co.,
 Hamb. Hamburg.
 Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 50.) (Café 125.)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a. M.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Liège & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Meuse & Co., Paris.
 Banco Lisbon & Agios and correspondents.
 and any other countries
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kath. Theil,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 501, of 19th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

"Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends: for the hand of the Lord hath touched me," cried the afflicted Job from his dung-hill of old, and it seemed to me on Sunday morning last as I perambulated streets and entered churches in back lanes, that the self-same cry, done into Portuguese, was going up from numberless afflicted objects one sees in the high ways and by-ways of Rio. The blind, the lame, the halt, the palsied, the spavined, the mis-shapen, the string-halted, the hipped and houghed and limbless are to be seen at every twist and turn, parading their monstrosities, deformities and sores in the glorious light of day. The poor we have always with us everywhere, but Rio has more than its share of human monstrosities. Can it be possible, I asked myself, that here we have a Portuguese paradise for the poor whom the hand of the Lord hath touched? And after a hour or so of observation, I came to the conclusion that it must be so. The beautiful virtue of charity has evidently taken deep root in the Brazilian breast, for few there are who pass the way that do not leave a nickel in the blind man's palm or soothe the sorrows of stricken mendicants with a copper. High and low, rich and poor, the passers-by have their bowels of compassion stirred with pity at the sight they see, and their compassion is quickly translated into the solid consolation of a coin. The wondrous charity displayed by all and sundry struck me so forcibly that I waited and watched awhile in the Passeio Publico. Well nigh every woman of high or low degree that wended her way to mass gave alms to one or other of the dozen mendicants that lined the railings, the chief recipients being an old man with something of the look of a "Blind Belisarius at the gate," and a young mulatto girl, the look of heavenly resignation on whose sightless face irresistibly recalled to mind the lovely picture of "Nydia, the blind girl of Pompeii." The one who scooped in the least receipts was a middle-aged man squatting on the ground with an ulcerated foot swathed in band rags through which the pus stinks could be seen. It required the stomach of a horse and the experiences of a battlefield or a hospital operating room to contemplate his misery, and delicate femininity looked the other way. I felt inclined to give the unfortunate man a piece of advice with a nickel, as it seemed a pity to see him losing his chances by being too realistic, but then you see I couldn't jabber a word in Portuguese. I noticed many young men furiously dropping coins into hands and hats and looking ashamed of the sweet charity they drew in with their mother's milk, and remained ingrained in their nature. One gentleman in the prime of life came along in a shining silk chimney-pot hat, an irreproachable frock coat, and other well-groomed appendages. His face was grim and stern and set. His nose seemed to have smelt powder in his day. He did not seem to care for God or man where they clashed with his dogmatic views, and his whole air was that of a Charity Commissioner or other flinty-hearted human. I bet myself a dollar the mendicants on the beat wouldn't get a red cent out of that man, and—I lost. He gave something to a poor paralytic who could swing his useless legs around like the tentacles of an octopus; he spoke kindly to Belisarius as he gave him his mite; passed Nydia's touching face and outstretched hand without a glance—an old misogynist, probably—and flung

a ringing metal to the over-realistic coon. After that I had no doubt that Brazilian blood is charitable blood, and I say it to their honor. But in the exercise of this admirable christian charity, the colored people are particularly conspicuous. Their complexions may be black, or variegated down to dark yellow, but their hearts are as white and soft and pitying to misery, perhaps only a deeper depth than their own, as the hearts of the whitest angels I have met, and I have met a few. I was so impressed with their evident capacity for compassion, their practical sympathy with distress, that I made a mental resolve never to call them "niggers" again, but always "cullu'd missons," but I'm afraid I'm too old a dog to learn new tricks or unlearn old shibboleths.

I know as well as that I am holding this pen that some of my readers will carp at this prevailing open-handedness and open-heartedness as indiscriminate charity which sets a premium on mendacity. And they are right. They will possibly point out individual cases of beggars who own houses or have various "contos" laid by in old stockings to the certain knowledge of friends of theirs, but still for my part, pigheaded idiot that I am, I prefer to see in a people that quick spontaneous rush of sympathy with suffering and distress that comes from the well-spring of an impulsive heart rather than the calculating and colder charity which delays to make enquiries *Bis dat qui cito dat*. He giveth twice, who quickly gives. Deferred charity too often ends in being no charity at all, but patronage and pride on the part of the giver, and deepest degradation to the recipient, if it comes to any practical result. Sometimes it doesn't. You probably remember the old story of the English Lady Bountiful who, when riding home in her carriage on a piercingly cold day that chilled her to the bone, said to her coachman as well as she could through chattering teeth, "John, remind me to send an extra blanket to all the poor people in the village as soon as I get home." "Yes'm," said John. But when she reached home and thawed out with a hot cup of tea before a huge fire, she called John again and said, "Oh! John, you needn't send those blankets I spoke about, now. The weather has quite changed."

I like the indiscriminate charity of the Brazilians which seems to be a trait of the national character, but I am not blind to the fact that it is not of the highest order or its recipients the most deserving. Those who are forced by want, by deformity or other incapacity to earn their daily bread to sue in the streets for the alms of the passers-by are pitiable enough yet are not likely to die of starvation; but more pitiable far, and far more deserving are the cases of the widows and orphans, and others who through adverse circumstances over which they had no control, have to starve gently (horrible word!) in their private homes, too honest to steal, and too ashamed to beg. The charity that relieves these, is the sublime, the transcendental virtue that does not allow the right hand to know what the left hand doeth. That this nobler form of charity goes on in Brazil, I can conclude from the signs in the streets. That it goes on amongst my countrymen here, I know "from information received," as the "bobbies" report to the "beak," when they want to be mysterious.

But anyhow and anyhow, call it what you like, indiscriminate charity, encouragement of professional mendacity, fatheaded foolishness, anything you please, but the generous warm-hearted nature I saw displayed on Sunday brought to my memory the dear land I chose to be born in, and I felt inclined to take off my hat in the public places and give my first three cheers for Brazil, and three times three for the blacks. I didn't do it though, for a very formal looking personage is

A. GRINGO.

Hotels.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, finishing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and beautiful view of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, airy and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountain town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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Miss LAVONA GLENN,

No. 2 Barão d'Hamby,
Boisfogo.

Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John—of Dundee, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the *sp. Cordillier* March 1st 1897. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

FRANCISCO, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1895 at 1847. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

Club das Laranjeiras

The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 21st inst. Members requiring invitations should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1898.

H. W. Stacey

Hon. Sec.

REUTER'S FINANZ-CHRONIK.

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A large assortment of Wines, Spirits, Brandy, etc. at all qualities.

The Cosmopolitan Store.

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A German Governess, speaking English, French and Portuguese, desires to find a family going to Europe, who would be willing to take her along as lady's companion, nurse, or taking care of children. For particulars, address the British consul at São Paulo Mr. P. Lupton, Rua de S. Bento.

Bachelor having well furnished house in Santa Theresa, wishes two gentlemen to join him in order to divide expenses. Would not mind moving in another part of the City if necessary. Address G. 37 Rua General Camara.

Middle aged woman with best education desires to secure the position of housekeeper for a single gentleman. Letters may be directed in Miss Alice, 36 Rua General Polidoro, Boiafogo

A QUIET NIGHT IN SANTOS.

BY THE SCALLYWAG.

"Well, H—, have you asked any one else?" I said. "Yes," he replied, "I met Stairs just now and asked him to drop in, and I also saw the captain of the 'Wareen' and he said he would turn up and promised to bring a friend."

I gazed thoughtfully at my friend and began to calculate. It wanted still two nights for my friend's birthday party, and I foresaw that at the present rate of invitation it was likely to be large. He had hired an hotel with a very spacious verandah, well sheltered with foliage, and with an immense table running the whole length. He had also hired a band and three big barrels of beer, with two men to pump it. About six men stayed at the hotel, so of course they were invited, and several captains of steamers and sailing backs lying off the port had also promised to come. These with about a dozen of our town friends, of several nationalities, would make up a very respectable total, but still H— was not satisfied. He did not exactly go into the high ways and compel them to come, but he took a preliminary center on the day before, and succeeded in making several new acquaintances, who all came.

His birthday was really on Friday, but we all agreed that Saturday was the best day for the quiet reunion, as we had all Sunday to talk about it afterwards. All Friday my friend was simmering with expectancy and detailing to me the whole programme, rehearsing what he was going to sing, and trying to find out the strong points of his various guests. We had five songs and two violin solos, three recitations, and a stump speech already promised. These, with the efforts of the brass band and the beer, would make the evening pass off very enjoyably, and we promised each other a very enjoyable and pleasing evening.

It arrived. H— and I had a last look round to see that the band was up to contract and that the pumps were free and drew easily. This latter item we put to a very severe test and proved it O. K. to our complete satisfaction. The landlord said the women folk had gone out for the night, so there would be no extra charge for noise. We assured him that it would be the quietest party he ever saw, and that at to everybody would be leaving and he could go to bed. As for noise, H— himself abhors it, and I am like a sloth for quiet and ease. We had hardly quieted the landlord's doubts, when we heard a mild species of "fracas" at the front door. We opened it at once, and about ten of our town friends entered and began congratulating H— in a manner both hearty and effusive. They declared they were delighted to come and pass a quiet evening with us, and wondered why we had got three barrels of beer because they seldom drank beer, and one man declared he did not like it. I put that man down as an intruder. We were getting along pretty well after the introduction to the hotel men, who were nearly all Germans, and the talk was sliding along when this time a rather louder commotion was heard at the door, and we discovered our friends the captains, eight all told, all arm in arm trying to enter the door at

the same time. They said they were a species of brotherhood and would never part. So we placed them altogether round the table, and then the band struck up a lively air and the men at the pumps began to work. The ice was soon broken by H— himself singing three songs on end in a manner which evoked very general applause, especially from the brotherhood.

Our friend T— then followed with a rendering from the poets, which caused a good deal of argument among the guests as to what he was singing. He explained that he was not singing at all, but reciting. When this became generally known, two or three of the brotherhood suddenly remembered that they could recite, which they thereupon began to do, but the others were so immersed in other matters that they forgot the rules which govern all such sing-songs, also that some one was already amusing (37) the company, and H— was called upon for another song. Nothing loth he sprang up and was about to begin when he was interrupted by a guest proposing his health, and a second who had begun a speech. This speech was listened to with rapt attention by everybody except the three mariners who were still reciting. Cries of "order! order! chair! chair!" were of no avail; so the speech and the recitation went on simultaneously. H— replied to the first in a very appropriate speech, but the only sober man detected a want of sequence about the speech and a lack of attention among the guests which pained him.

Towards 12 o'clock the band suddenly left off without being perceived, except by the O. S. M., and were very diligently helping the men at the pumps. One barrel had been rolled off the verandah, as it was in the way (it was empty), and another was beginning to suck hard. An old Heidelberg student got up smilingly and inspected it, and pronounced it useless, so it followed the other off the verandah. By this time the violin solos and the rest of the songs would have been inaudible, so they were not used. Each man was talking to his neighbor in a manner which would have argued lifelong friendship to the casual observer and the O. S. M. The captain of the 'Wareen' was having a long and very heated discussion with a German in spite of the fact that neither knew the other's language, and the captain of the 'Ischere' was describing a graphic adventure at sea to any one who cared for such exploits.

At 1.30 the third barrel joined its two companions, and the landlord brought out the whiskey. Most of the guests did not notice the change, and the O. S. M. saw no change in the output. Some of our town friends had lost their way, and weird cries of distress floated to our ears. More went to look for them and never returned. A second search party got hopelessly mixed up as they found each other and persisted in dragging themselves back, saying: "We have found them."

The verandah at 3 a.m. resembled a nursery with little children asleep, some on chairs and some not. Some drench the table over them like a sheet, and most of the mariners thought they had done their watch and were too tired to undress. They were everywhere mixed up with the band and the men from the pumps. The only sober man viewed this scene with a watery eye. He counted the lying forms and they numbered 108. He counted again and made them 132. Then he tried to count the bottles and left off at 2140. The task was too great; he tried away with a sigh and fell over the host, H—, with his head resting on a barrel. He then went to bed.

P. S.—The landlord said it was the quietest party he ever saw.

P. P. S.—It is hardly necessary to add that the O. S. M. (only man sober) was myself.

HOW MUCH WE ARE GOVERNED.

The United States is called the "least governed" country in the world, and most Americans feel the pressure of government so lightly that they would be surprised to learn how closely and thoroughly their whole daily life is supervised and directed by government. As Prof. Eugene Wambaugh points out in the January *Atlantic*, there is no time, night or day, when this supervision is relaxed.

When the average citizen arises in the morning, the water for his toilet is brought to him and the waste taken away by the government. His clothing and table-service have been taxed by the government, and his food inspected. The banks and corporations that he deals with are regulated, the streets he passes through are lighted, by the "sine power," which also furnishes schools for his children, hospitals for his sick, judicial, police and fire departments to protect his person and property, waking and sleeping. And these are but instances of the innumerable ways in which the control of government, which is continually enlarging its scope and functions, is exercised.

Professor Wambaugh shows that the two great objects of law are to secure individual liberty, and to secure the public welfare; and illustrates with a wealth of interesting detail the various ways in which these objects are attained, and how they are distributed between the national, state and municipal powers; and he concludes that there is no reason to believe that either of these deep-seated intents will be uprooted. The actual scope of government must continue to be the resultant of the interplay of a natural desire for enlargement of governmental functions and an equally natural repugnance to unnecessary enlargement. These intents he expects will be finally and satisfactorily adjusted.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 10.—Further particulars of the fight off Cavite have been sent by the *Harold* correspondent. Admiral Montojo is reported to have been wounded. The *Castilla* lost Captain Cardosa, the chaplain and ninety men killed and six wounded. The *Ritua Cristiana* had 150 killed and 500 wounded. The *Don Juan de Austria*, 5 killed and 29 wounded. The *Don Antonio Ulloa*, 4 killed and 50 wounded. Amongst other losses sustained by the Spaniards may be reckoned ten ships, several torpedo-boats, nine batteries and the arsenal of Cavite. The damages to the fleet alone reach upwards of six million dollars. The injuries received by the American ships are estimated at 5,000 dollars. The American crews escaped with few officers (Lieutenant Frank W. Kellogg and Ensign Harris Lansing and six sailors wounded. All the injured men are doing well.

The day after the naval battle, Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton landed with a naval brigade to take possession of the fortress of Cavite which he found occupied by 800 Spanish sailors under Captain Sostoa. On being called upon to surrender, the fortress hoisted a flag of truce only for the purpose of gaining time to remove the women and children. After an hour had passed without anyone being sent from the fort to make terms, Commander Lamberton sent to demand its instant and unconditional surrender, under threat of bombardment, the *Albat* being cleared for action and her guns trained on Cavite. Captain Sostoa begged for time, and two hours were allowed him to consider. At the expiration of the time, the Spaniards again hoisted a white flag and promised to surrender at day-break next day. They abandoned the fort next morning, leaving dead and wounded behind them. The natives attempted to loot the fort but were prevented by the American pickets. Eighty dead bodies were buried, and the wounded were transferred to one of the captured ships.

The *New York Herald's* correspondent, Mr. Sumnerford, who has just returned to Key West from a visit to Maximo Gomez's camp, reports that the greater part of the Cuban forces remain inactive in the hope that the Spanish government will be compelled by the circumstances of the moment to grant them independence. The Cuban leaders have refused the proposal made to them to join with the American troops in a pitched battle with the Spanish army. He also reports that *Antonio Lopez*, *Florida* and *Ligera* successfully prevented an American battleship and a torpedo boat from forcing the entrance to Cardenas bay.

The gunboat *Norfolk* has seized the Norwegian steamer *Nerevalde* (2).

Admiral Sampson is off Havti waiting the reports of his despatch boats as to the movements of the Spanish fleet. His intention is to offer battle at once. The main attacks on Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be made simultaneously, and 200,000 men and forty transports of war are waiting orders in the Gulf of Mexico.

The cruiser *Tinkling* and another war ship are reported to have arrived at Key-West damaged in battle.

The Spanish steamer *Paulina*, captured by the Americans, has managed to effect her escape from Key West.

The British consul in New York has received a telegram from his colleague in Manila, describing that place as almost deserted and reporting the native insurgents as marching towards it.

Medals are to be struck at once for presentation to Admiral Dewey and the victors of Cavite, by authorisation of congress.

MAY 11.—From Key West it is reported that the shortage of provisions in Havana is becoming more pronounced each day, and the mass of people there are in a terrible state of want.

The catholic bishops have issued pastorals to the faithful inciting them to take up arms.

Six American millionaires have chibbed together to present the government with a first class battleship.

The news of the arrival of the Spanish squadron that recently left St. Vincent, in Cadiz harbor, has altered the American plans. The bombardment of Puerto Rico will now be ordered.

The troops quartered at Chickamauga have been ordered to Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile for active service.

A Japanese man-of-war, and the British gunboat *Striff* have been sent to Manila to watch events.

The news that a Spanish war ship has eluded the vigilance of the American fleet and forced the blockade at Havana has caused a bad impression in Washington.

The American fishermen on the Newfoundland banks have abandoned their work to avoid capture by Spanish corsairs.

MAY 12.—The Washington police have discovered a conspiracy to destroy public buildings.

A workman found 240 lbs of dynamite in the Potomac, supposed to have been placed there by Spaniards.

General Wesley-Meritt has been appointed military governor of the Philippines.

The general anxiety to hear war news is evidenced by the tremendous crowds outside the newspaper offices in New York and other places, attracted by the rumors of the imminent fight at sea.

From New York details are given of the attack on Cardenas, 25 miles east of Matanzas.

The cruiser *Wilmington*, the *Windsor*, *Hudson* and *Canopus*, protected the American troops with their guns while the landing was being effected. The *Antonio Lopez* and *Ligera*, which supported the ports in repelling the attack were severely battered, the first named being struck by a shell that exploded her magazine without sinking her. A shell from the shore struck an ammunition chest on the *Windsor*, which blew up part of her deck and mortally wounded a lieutenant and four sailors. The Americans captured the semi-plume on shore, but the main attack was successfully repulsed by the Spaniards, who lost a sergeant and six soldiers wounded. The torpedo boat *Windsor* was sent to Key-West for repairs.

The Americans attempted to land troops at Cienfuegos, but owing to the stiff firing of the forts which lasted eight hours were unable to do so. The invaders lost eleven wounded.

MAY 13.—The *New York Herald* gives the following account of the attack on Puerto Rico. The action commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon. The battle-ships *New York*, *Jessie*, *Indiana*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Paritan*, with the cruisers *Deloit*, *Montgomery* and *Antelope* advanced in column and brought their broadsides to bear on the forts and batteries of San Juan. Admiral Sampson was on board the *Deloit*, and directed the operations. The marksmanship displayed by the gunners on shore was of a high order, and no small damage was done to the attacking fleet. Both the *Deloit* and *New York* were struck by shells causing slight damage, and the *Paritan* was several times hit. The *Deloit* distancing the other vessels, advanced resolutely close to the batteries of the city under a rain of shells. One shell struck her hurricane deck and bursting wounded several of the crew and set fire to the ship, but this was quickly extinguished. Eight other shells struck her in quick succession, but did no serious wreckage. Two of the American great 12-inch shells landed in the citadel of San Juan and destroyed a great part of the fortifications. After a vigorous bombardment the American ships retired out of range, but the *Paritan* and *Terror* were ordered to remain in front of the town when the others put to sea.

Cipher telegrams are now prohibited in the United States.

Two Spanish war ships are known to have sailed in Martinique, and put to sea again at once.

Captain Schley's flying squadron has gone to Cuban waters in the hope of falling in with the Spanish fleet in case it should have escaped Admiral Sampson's division.

The squadron under the command of the Spanish admiral Cervera has been sighted on the high sea off Martinique.

Five thousand more men were sent from San Francisco to the Philippines on the 13th. The steamer *Cassie* has succeeded in landing arms and ammunition for the Cubans in Cumaná. Two companies of American soldiers covered the operation. The Spanish lost ten men killed and wounded in the skirmish that ensued. When the arms were duly delivered, the Americans re-embarked.

MAY 16.—The American cruiser "Boston" chased and captured the Spanish gunboat "Callao" off the Caroline islands in the Pacific.

Spain.

MAY 10.—The Spanish men-of-war *Pelayo* and *Impudor Carlos* 1, and the torpedo-destroyer *Andar* are in the port of Cadiz.

Work is going on night and day to strengthen the fortifications and defences of the Baleric islands.

The Sagasta ministry is said to be on its last legs. Reports of disturbances are received in Madrid from every province. In Maricao the women attacked, sacked and set fire to the Town Hall and plundered 2100 pesos from a bank. The misery of the poor workers is said to be appalling throughout Spain.

MAY 11.—The situation of the Sagasta ministry is critical. The Queen-regent received Marshal Martinez Campos to-day, and it is thought probable that she will intrust him with the formation of a ministry.

The crew of the German battleship *Oldenburg*, now in Cadiz harbor, fraternised with the crew of the *Pelayo* and gave ringing cheers for Spain, which produced rivas for Germany from the Spanish sailors.

Marshal Blanco is daily urging the Spanish government to send provisions and ammunition to Havana.

The Spaniards are working hard to improve the fortifications between Bahia Honda and Cardenas, but the blockading squadron delays the works with damaging cannonades.

MAY 12.—The riots still continue throughout Spain. Yesterday a granary was looted in Madrid and finally set on fire.

General Weyer is opposed to a ministry presided over by Marshal Martinez Campos. The battalions quartered in San Fernando were sent on Monday to the Canary Islands.

Admiral Canaris has hoisted his flag on board the *Pelayo*.

MAY 14.—The insurgent troops in Cuba are reported to have been repulsed in several recent attacks on Cardenas and Cienfuegos.

The fight at Puerto Rico is considered in France and Spain as a Spanish victory and there is consequent jubilation.

Sr. Sagasta will remain at the head of the new ministry.

A Spanish squadron having been signaled off Martinique, it is reported that Admiral Sampson has left Puerto Rico to offer it battle.

The official reports of the Spanish con-

qunders on the attacks on Cardenas claim that four American vessels were put hors de combat and that the commander of the *Windsor* was killed.

The reports that in the bombardment of Puerto Rico the *Deloit* was badly damaged and the *New York* completely crippled has caused intense enthusiasm throughout Spain, and the spirits of the people are calmer with reports of the fortune of war seeming to turn favorable to Spanish arms. Madrid is once more pen- sible, the only crowds being those in front of the newspaper offices. The anxiety for news from the seat of war is incredible.

The Spanish press has waxed eloquent over the frustration of the American attack on Puerto Rico, and instance the devotion of the daughter of Governor Melich of San Juan de Puerto-Rico who refused to leave her father's side throughout the action. The Spanish losses are reported as one officer, three soldiers and one civilian killed, and thirteen soldiers and thirty civilians wounded.

The Spanish garrison of Manilla is composed of 10,000 regulars and 15,000 volunteers. In Cuba, the American fleet commanded Bahia Honda in Cuba, but without decisive result, the fire from the forts being warmly seconded by eight Spanish gunboats.

MAY 15.—At four o'clock yesterday, the Spanish cruiser *Canale de Venadito* and the torpedo boat *Nueva España* left Havana harbor to give battle to five American vessels fitted for war. An immense crowd cheered the sailors from the beach, and three tenders full of people accompanied the vessels to the harbor's mouth. The Spanish war ships fired forty rounds against the enemy which replied with eight shots and retreated at full speed.

Two correspondents of the *New York World* are said to be prisoners in Havana. Marshal Blanco has offered to exchange them for prisoners taken on board the *Argonauta*.

Great Britain.

MAY 10.—The *Times* of to-day published a leader in support of its assertion that President McKinley has had his mind made up since October last to expel the Spaniards from Cuba by peaceful means or by force.

Telegrams of very doubtful origin are being published of a naval action off Monte Christi in which the Spaniards were victorious, losing the *Almirante Oquendo* and destroying two American ships of war. Neither President McKinley nor Sr. Sagasta know anything of the affair, but the Duke of Connaught (??) has received a telegram. (The *Almirante Oquendo* would seem to be sort of phantom ship. One day she is blockaded in Havana the next sunk off Monte Christi, and the next is safe and sound in Cadiz.)

MAY 12.—The *Globe* gives a full list of the Spanish battle ships which are actually at Cadiz. They are the armor-clads, *Victoria*, *Carlos P. Velazco*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Viscaya*, *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the cruisers *Alfonso XIII*, *Cristobal Colon*, and *Canale de Venadito*, the destroyers *Andar*, *Prosperidad*, *Osada*, *Fuente*, *Paton* and the torpedo-boats *Havary*, *Chino*, *Amador*, *Arde*, *Ascar* and *Raro*. They are said to be in better stead and ready to weigh anchor.

MAY 15.—The London papers give extracts from the European journals on a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain in which he said that Great Britain should abandon her policy of isolation and ally herself with the United States. The speech less created a sensation, largely on account of the fact that it purports to be in the policy of outlook. The German press ridicules the idea and considers Mr. Chamberlain lacking in ability. The French press says that Great Britain has no desire to draw the sword in spite of the heliocene note sounded by her colonial minister. From France, however, on 15th report that Great Britain and the United States have already concluded a treaty of alliance for joint action in the Extreme East.

MAY 16.—Mr. Gladstone is sinking fast, and his death is hourly expected. The anxiety of all those to get news is shown by the tremendous numbers of telegrams that are being received at Hawarden.

Through the courtesy of Her Britannic Majesty's consul-general at this port we have been supplied with a copy of the Queen's Proclamation of April 23rd, declaring the neutrality of Great Britain and colonies in the war now existing between Spain and the United States. The proclamation calls upon all loyal subjects to accept no commission or engagement in the naval and military service of either belligerent, to procure or promote the engagement of no person in Her Majesty's dominions for such service, to build or fit out no ships for the naval service of either party, and to observe in all respects the duties and obligations of strict neutrality toward both nations. The proclamation cites the various acts of parliament regarding the conduct of British subjects in such contingencies, as also Article IV of the Treaty of Washington (1871) which prescribes the duties and obligations of neutral governments in times of war.

—A Sydney newspaper man who has been visiting Samoa describes a cricket match he saw in Apia. The match was being played in aid of the church funds. It had been in progress for about three months. There were 50 or 100 on each side. Most of the inhabitants of the village being engaged in it, there was, of course, no chance of gate money, so each player put in a shilling before taking the bat, and when bowled out could go in again on payment of another shilling.

THE MOGYANA QUESTION.

A shareholder of the São Paulo Railway Co., who has taken an active part in the discussion of the recent attempt to place a Mogyana debenture loan on the London market, sends us the following letter from Mr. Fry to *The Financial News* on the alleged invasion of the English company's privilege, and his reply thereto. The question has dropped out of discussion here, very few caring to defend the route adopted by the Mogyana company. We give the correspondence, however, as it will be of interest to many of our readers:

THE MOGYANA DEBENTURE DEAL.

To the Editor of the Financial News.

Sir,—I must ask your indulgence once more, and will then quit this subject for the time being. The direction of a railway is indicated by that of its objective or terminal point, not by occasional deviations forced upon it by the nature of the country it traverses. The objective of the São Paulo railway is unduly, which lies north-west of Santos, that of the Mogyana is Catalao, which lies due north of Santos. The Mogyana is therefore no more a line in the same direction as the São Paulo railway than is the Great Western running from London to Exeter in the same direction as the North-Western running from London to Liverpool, though both lines may in places run parallel with one another. Being a line with a different direction, the Mogyana may, as stipulated in the São Paulo's contract, enter the zone of that company, and, in accordance with the general legislation in force, approach, cross, or accompany the existing line. I doubt if anyone connected with the São Paulo railway, who is qualified to judge, would contend that if the two lines run parallel for 100 yards it would constitute them railways in the same direction. Such a contention would render ridiculous the clause declaring Santos an open port, from which other lines in a different direction to the São Paulo's may be made, as any railway from Santos, no matter in what direction it runs, must, owing to the nature of the country, run parallel with the São Paulo line for some distance before leaving its zone.—I am, &c., S. FRY.

Suffolk House, London, E. C., April 14.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir,—As the Brazilian mail leaves England to-day I send you a few remarks on Mr. Fry's farewell letter dated April 14th, published in the London *Financial News*, so that in the event of your printing it in your widely-read columns my reply may reach you in time to find admission in your issue of some date. Mr. Fry's firm as you are aware acts as London agent to the Mogyana Company.

Surely Mr. Fry's arguments get worse and worse. His neat demonstration that the proposed Mogyana extension would not run through the São Paulo Company's privileged zone in the same direction as its railway, and in open violation of its concession, reminds me of the French geometers short proof of God's existence which he ascertained by algebra in ten seconds. Nearly as astounding, equally unconvincing, are Mr. Fry's reasons for his brief fudging as above.

After surmounting the Serra, some 20 miles from Santos as the crow flies, the two railways (the São Paulo and the proposed Mogyana extension) run through the São Paulo Company's zone in one and the same direction which is north west. So much is absolutely certain at least as far as optics and physics go. But here comes the crux. The São Paulo Company's concession only tolerates in its zone other railways starting from Santos so long as they do not run through the zone of the São Paulo railway in the same direction as their present line. How, then, does Mr. Fry save his company from a fatal charge of illegally invading the São Paulo privileged zone? Why, sir, by a bit of sophistry as funny as mortal man hath devised. What to the fleshy eye seems emphatically north-west in the running of the Mogyana extension through the São Paulo Company's zone is, according to Mr. Fry, a mere illusion and in reality not north-west at all but "due north" because "the direction of a railway is indicated by its objective or terminal point" and "that of the Mogyana is Catalao which lies due north of Santos" and of course entirely "outside the São Paulo Company's zone."

Thus, and thus only, the Mogyana's north-westerly running through the zone in the same direction as the São Paulo railway is magically transmuted by Mr. Fry into a running "due north" in a different direction to the São Paulo, the zonal markers compass (if it heeded Mr. Fry) being permanently deflected some 45 degrees, and so "taking the cake" from even the sun-dial of Alah which one fine afternoon went back to degrees in the good old days of King Hezekiah. Could the force of absurdity further go?

What on earth has the direction of the existing Mogyana line, lying as it does entirely outside the zone, to do with the São Paulo Company's concession which, by its clear terms, knows and cares absolutely nothing about the direction of other railways excepting the direction of such portions of them as shall be found within the São Paulo Company's privileged zone.

I am dear sir,

Yours truly,

HENRY WHITTEN

An unofficial shareholder

of the São Paulo

Railway Company

Welwyn Lodge

Tunbridge Wells, England, April 21, 1898.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 17th, 1898.

In discussing the Spanish-American war two weeks ago, we stated that it is "apparently destined to mark a new epoch in the history of the world," and that it would force the United States "into a new policy—that of pushing her fortunes abroad." The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila opens the way to that new future, and events are clearly imposing the policy indicated. According to telegrams a very considerable military force has been sent from San Francisco to take effective occupation of the islands, and General J. Wesley Merritt has been appointed military governor. Another telegram says that Admiral Dewey has called upon the natives to organize a government under a United States protectorate. And now a London telegram of the 13th inst. says that *The Times* affirms that this war will cause a profound transformation in politics, it being reserved for the United States to play an important part in international questions. The great London daily then adds that England desires the United States to occupy the Philippines, even though some other powers may oppose it. All this fully confirms our predictions, and as the war progresses other events are sure to strengthen them. The United States can not easily avoid the logical results of such a war—the most important of which is the conquest of Spain's colonial possessions. It would be worse than folly to take them away from Spain and then abandon them. In a brief time they would inevitably fall into the hands of some other power, and possibly with disastrous results to American commerce. As we have before stated, the Americans have an ambition to extend their commerce, and to do this they must follow the example of the mother country. They must have colonies, a strong navy, foreign naval stations, and a well defined foreign policy. And it would be of mutual advantage were the two great Anglo-Saxon powers to work in harmony henceforth, as we believe they will do. Their influence will be everywhere beneficial, and they will be strong enough to withstand every effort to dispute their progress.

BEFORE denouncing the United States and the «Monroe doctrine», our esteemed colleague of *L'Etoile du Sud* would do well to clear up a few misapprehensions. He seems to be laboring under the delusion that the Monroe doctrine warrants a meddling policy on the part of the United States, and that its object is to bring the whole western hemisphere under Anglo-Saxon domination. Nothing could be further from the truth. The so-called «Monroe doctrine» really originated with Canning, who used it to check the scheme of the Holy Alliance for restoring to Spain her lost American colonies. Monroe himself was disinclined to interfere in the struggle going on between Spain and her colonies, and he was roundly denounced by his political opponents for his determination to remain strictly

neutral. The doctrine enunciated by him, at the suggestion of the British statesman Canning, was to the effect that the United States does not wish this continent to fall under European influences and would view with disfavor any attempt to colonize or conquer any part of the continent by any such power. It expressly disclaims interference in the affairs of any existing colony. The present war between the United States and Spain is rather a violation of the Monroe doctrine, that a vindication of its principles. If President Monroe's declarations were strictly followed, the United States would never interfere to protect the Cubans against Spanish misgovernment and barbarity. If, however, France attempted to absorb the state of Pará, or Italy sought to conquer São Paulo, or Germany undertook to seize the state of Rio Grande do Sul, the Monroe doctrine would require the United States to interfere. No matter what the jingoes may say or do, that's all there is to it. It is protective and preventive; it is against the conquest of American territory by European powers, and it would prevent the transplanting of European rivalries and intrigues to these shores. It does not warrant meddling in the affairs of any state, or even of any European colony. If Mexico, or Brazil, wished to restore the monarchy, it could not even protest, for it insists upon the independence of each individual state. As originally designed, it is a friendly and helpful measure, against which no other American state can say a word. Intemperate politicians and restless statesmen may distort its meaning, just as they would the Sermon on the Mount, but still the plain fact remains that it was designed to protect the weak and struggling states of South and Central America against further European aggression—and nothing more.

If we are correctly informed in regard to the concession of the Melhoramentos to Brazil company, recently sold to an English syndicate, it is an enterprise which ought to confer incalculable benefits upon this city and port. The docks scheme, as we are informed, covers a new water front between the marine arsenal and Gamboa point, by which the frontage will be carried out to deep water and a new street will be added. With the removal of the marine arsenal and the opening of a new street around São Bento hill, the Sande and Gamboa districts will be greatly improved and their existing traffic difficulties will at once disappear. Of course, facilities will be given for loading and discharging alongside the new piers, which will be of great advantage to commerce and should greatly reduce the costs of handling cargoes. This is a scheme which we have repeatedly advocated, both from a commercial and a sanitary point of view. In a commercial sense it will greatly improve facilities and decrease expenses in handling cargoes in this port, and in a sanitary sense, it will remove one of the worst sources of fever infection in the city by filling in the foul, muddy shore between the two points indicated. We have long been convinced that the shore line of these two districts is a principal source of fever infection, and if this be true then the construction of a new deep-water front will at once result beneficially to the whole city.

The Spanish government apparently troubles itself very little about consistency. In the official decree which provides the rules by which it will be governed during the present war, it is asserted in article 4 that Spain maintains her right to grant letters of marque to privateers, but for the present she will only fit out merchant steamers as auxiliary cruisers of the navy, which will be under naval jurisdiction. In article 7, however, it is stipulated that «The captains, owners and officers of North American ships, together with two-thirds of their crews, when captured exercising acts of war against Spain, even when provided with a licence (patente) issued by the republic of the United States, shall be considered and tried as pirates, with all the rigor of the laws.» It will be a strange spectacle, surely to see Spain punishing Americans for doing what she expressly reserves the right to do!

THE WASHINGTON OLD GANG.

What a honour? A word. •• Who hath it? He that died of Westmeath. But he felt it? No. But he heard it? No. 'Tis better to hear it? Yes, to the dead. •• Therefore I'll name it, (honour be more seldom seen, and seldom my esteem.)

R. LUCKY IV.

The lesson of the Spanish-American war, so far as it has gone, seems to be that George Washington is out of date; he has become a shabby number.

The young American republic, impatient of the restraints imposed by his fatherly precepts, has gone out into the world, and, feeling his strength, determined to take his place among his fellows, and live his life as others do. Manhood suffrage means of course government by the average man; and it is the average man in the States who has made this war. The Washingtonians, the party of non-intervention in foreign affairs, have become the Old Gang in the sense in which the late Lord Randolph Churchill once applied the term to the chiefs of the British government party, and in spite of their undoubted respectability have been elbowed out of the way by their juniors. The Hawaiian business marked an epoch in American history. The annexation of Cuba, which for many reasons appears inevitable in some shape or other, for what practical alternative is there, will if it takes place, be but a second step in a policy of world-wide adventure. The Old Gang may serve as the brake on the wheel; but young America will handle the reins. There is a fascination about successful war which even the soberest minds find it hard to resist; and it is likely that many of those who from conscientious motives, opposed the attack on Spain, may be led to change their views now that the war is actually begun.

Our country, right or wrong, is a motto which, dubious as its morality may appear, commends itself to a vast number of human beings. There is a party, and not a small one, in the United States, which openly advocates war for its own sake. Probably it is due to the spread of such feelings among the people, rather than to respect for the pleas so laboriously set forth by President McKinley, in his message to Congress, that the attack on Spain is due. The great body of the nation has long given signs of impatience of the Washingtonian injunction to «live in peace and harmony with all.» It is very likely that nothing but the discovery that she was without the necessary ships and guns for such an enterprise prevented America's attacking England over the tannery Behring fishery dispute. It is even possible that the discrepancies regarding the American ship might in due time have been made to furnish a *casse belli*, had not the cup been dropped like a hot potato. It seems impossible to doubt that a state of war is natural to man, and that to «live in peace and harmony with all» is to breathe an atmosphere which in time becomes intolerable to him. As for respecting the rights of others, the doctrine is to-day being both preached and practised by the workers who have no rights which they can not enforce by arms. Where are the signs that America intends to set a shining example in this matter? Shall we find them in the instance of the Texan war, which General Grant in his «Memoirs» dignifies as unjust? Or in this Spanish aggression which McKinley and all competent American jurists declare to be unwarranted in law?

Is it not more reasonable to suppose that instead of setting an example she is following one? What is likely to have been the effect on her, and the world's, morals of the late proceedings of the European powers in the far east for example, where Russia has China by the neck, France has him by the heels, Germany hangs on to his pistol, and England, after much Pecksniffian humming and hawing, has dropped in to complete the *quadrilha*, and go «smacks» the plummer?

England, indeed, has boldly taken the Devil by the nose, and declared in effect that, far from fighting for mere honour, she will no more unsheath the sword unless for adequate commercial reasons. This resolve does not, I admit, fairly reflect the temper of British people—who were in favor of risking war with all Europe over the Armenian affair; but it represents the apparent intention of their rulers, and veneration for law and authority having naturally a greater hold on the elder than the younger branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, it will probably be deferred to.

Germany appears to have arrived at a similar determination, though by a different path. «We'll fight no more for King or Kaiser», sang the national army, as it turned its victorious march toward after its series of stupendous triumphs.

Why, then, should we expect a new departure in belligerent morality from the American republic? While there is in Josh Billings' phrase, so much «human nature about man», we may expect to find it behaving very like the other civilized powers, «only more so.»

The morals of the *lanc knight* of the Thirty Years' war have overspread the world, while those professed by the Crusader have disappeared as completely as himself and his good sword. After the present war is over, we shall doubtless see additional American armaments and martial organization by sea and land. With these novel toys will come the itching to use them. America will become one more power to be reckoned with in arranging those international military combinations which seem likely to occupy men's minds till the crack of dawn. Her weight will shift the balance of international power, which will readjust itself somehow. As to the objects of the war, we

shall know more about them when the time comes to formulate the conditions of peace.

As to sympathy, probably neither side either desires or expects it. Sympathy can at present only take the direction of the sailors on both sides who have to suffer the killing and wounding which others, including a large number of emphyreic non-combatants, are shunting for now, and will congratulate themselves upon hereafter.

Of the two, the Spanish sailor has the best claim on our consideration. He has everything against him, and yet is going out to face the music as resolutely as if he had, like his adversary, the world at his back. If a cheer will do his heart any good, here is one for him—even if it be the only one—and in right daggled verse, two—many come up!

SPANISH JACK.

«I claim first blood!» says Yankee Sam. As he stabs in the ring at Cavice. —You may claim first blood and first knock down. —And your claim is allowed!» says the referee. «I haven't a friend!» says Spanish Jack. «I haven't a friend by land or sea, but I can take all you can give. And I'll take it fighting.» he says says he. On Spanish Jack, though they yell you back. —And they can't paint blacker than traps you be—When scrapping the game you've the heart of a man. Of a right white man as all may see. And you should have fair play all round. If every white man that'll like me. And you needn't shout I've a good sword your ground. You were jammed for the wait of a friendly knife!

NICHOLAS'S DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 7th May, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 14.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Helecyeb Monte, who had not made the requisite legal affirmation, endeavored to obtain the floor. The chair refused to grant it to him and he withdrew. Being afterwards conducted into the hall by the 3rd and 4th secretaries, he said:—I promise to perform the duty of a deputy. On the chair's remarking that this was not the affirmation required by the rules of the house, he answered that it was all the constitution required of him and that he would make no other affirmation. The question was allowed to drop. A message was received from the President in regard to his action under martial law. There was also received a communication from President Attorney Sempio Viana applying for permission to prosecute Deputy Glycerio, Torquato Moreira, Almeida Machado, Almino Gama and Barbosa Lima for plotting against the life of the President of the republic. The application was referred to the committee on the constitution.

COFFEE NOTES

—A London telegram of the 13th says the Coffee market at Havre has become much firmer owing to advices of frosts in the State of São Paulo, notwithstanding the circumstance that Van Leeckwyck, of Antwerp, has declared that frosts will considerably increase the present crop and also the next.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of April 20 says, in its Washington telegram regarding the proposed new war taxes:—«There has been some opposition to the proposed duty of three cents per pound upon coffee, and several members have expressed a desire to find some other article which would yield an equal revenue with equal facility. These efforts have not been successful, and the duty on coffee will probably be imposed.»

—It is a curious fact that the protectionists of the United States are ready and willing to impose any kind of a tax, no matter how certain or unjust it may be, rather than levy import duties on coffee. No other article would yield so large a revenue, at so slight an expense as coffee, but as it enters into the theory of protection it must not be levied. It shows how narrow and selfish are the views of a class which is living upon organized monopolies and maintaining them by false theories of their value to the public.

ADVANCE OF COFFEE.

The bellicose talk in congress has been grateful to the ears of holders of all kinds of coffee, for the probability of a duty on coffee would become a certainty in case hostilities actually began. As we have stated once before, an increase of revenue is a necessity to-day, in time of peace, because the Dingley tariff has proven a flat failure, and the need will, of course, be much greater if war is declared. A duty on coffee naturally means higher coffee, and the gain in value is likely to be equal to the full amount of the duty, which will probably be four or five cents, if an internal revenue tax is also imposed for the purpose of utilizing the heavy domestic stock.

A duty is regarded by many members of the trade as a mere possibility, but to us it seems a certainty, with or without war, because the deficit of the Dingley tariff and the appropriations for war vessels, fortifications, etc., to put ourselves in a posture of defense, will surely leave a vacuum which congress will have to fill, and probably by increase of taxation, although the silver element will fight against that course in the hope of free silver coinage resulting.

However that may turn out, the speculators in the market for Brazil grades have considered a duty to be a probability, and prices have advanced one and three-eighths cents per pound during the present week, and this, too, notwithstanding that the visible supply of the

went on the 1st inst. increased 150,000 bags in round numbers, as compared with March 1st. It is true that but 7 cables come from primary markets, and from Europe this week, but these were evidently partly inspired by the outlook for a duty.

The advance in green coffee was soon reflected in the market for roasted coffee, the Arabucks raising the selling price of "Arabs" a half a cent, making the ruling price 85 cents per pound. McLaughlin Bros. immediately followed suit, and the Woolson Spice company is expected to make a similar cut. If coffee is burdened with a duty, tea will probably be taxed also, and the probability of this occurring has helped the tone of the tea market, as we have already stated in our market review. —New York Merchants' Review, April 8.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— In São Paulo, Mr. Eschke has assumed temporary charge of the German consulate.

— It is reported that the municipal government of S. Paulo contemplates negotiating a loan.

— During the recent cool weather frosts have been reported in the state of Paraná as well as in S. Paulo.

— The Indian corn and bean crops in Paraná are reported to be large and prices are said to have declined.

— In S. Carlos do Pinhal, in the state of S. Paulo, there were last month 367 deaths, 29 persons dying without medical attendance.

— At Franca, São Paulo, on the 9th inst., two planters fell into a dispute, when revolvers were drawn and one of them was killed.

— One of the charges against Lieut.-Gov. Pereira Lobo, of Sergipe, is that he kept on the pay-rolls a fictitious battalion composed of imaginary soldiers.

— The purchaser of the Grande Hotel and Casino de Caxambu is said to have offered to sell it to the government so that it may be used as a military school building.

— A telegram from Aracaju says that it has been discovered that Lieutenant Governor Lobo during his administration secretly made illegal appropriations to the amount of \$50,000.

— The temperature in São Paulo was exceptionally low during the past week, and frosts are reported from various localities. Heavy frosts are also reported from southwestern Minas.

— Telegrams from Rio Grande advise the rapid rise of the Uruguay river and great prejudices from inundations. The losses along the river have been very great, and many poor people are likely to suffer hardships.

— In virtue of the decision of the federal court of Porto Alegre the government will have to pay to Dr. Epaminondas de Arruda \$80,000 for damage caused to his property by its troops during the war in Rio Grande.

— An American school under the direction of Miss Laura Taylor was formally opened at Bahia on the 14th inst. It will be known as the Collegio Egydio, and promises to become a valuable addition to the educational institutions of that city.

— Very little has been said lately about the yellow fever epidemic in São Paulo, but we see by a recent exchange that it is raging with great intensity at Jundiaí and is declining at S. Carlos do Pinhal, though there are still many cases at the last-named place.

— In the southern districts of Minas Geraes the tobacco and bean crops are reported to be small and the Indian corn crop large. Epizooty is prevailing among the hogs and over 400,000 (14,000 in the two municipal districts of S. Bento de Sapucaia and S. José do Paraisópolis) are said to have died in the last three months.

CRICKET.

The Santos Athletic Club opened their cricket season on the 8th inst. the match being São Vicente vs. World. The World won the toss and decided to bat and knocked off 52—Broad 27 and Standin 15 both batting well. Hunter bowled best for São Vicente; he took 3 wickets for 5 runs.

On São Vicente going in to bat the wind from the south increased and the game had to be stopped as the tide washed completely over the matting, making play impossible. São Vicente had made 9 runs without loss.

The S. A. C. has just completed the purchase of a piece of land for club purposes, and is at present busily engaged in having it cleared, leveled, etc.

The Committee hopes that the ground will be ready to play on by the end of the present season.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The complicated and somewhat difficult task of exchanging the debentures of the extinct Leopoldina company and its several branches for new ones issued by the new company, has been begun at the London and River Plate Bank.

— The first train to arrive at Tabaté, on the Central Railway, on the widened gauge, passed over the section between Aparecida and that station on the 8th inst. The formal opening of the section to traffic occurred a week later, on the 15th, on which occasion an imposing demonstration was made.

— It is stated that the engineers of the Companhia Estradas de Ferro Espírito Santo e Minas, Linha de Leste, have received no pay since last June.

— On the 9th inst. the President signed a decree approving the plans for increasing the roadway of the Central railway between the Central and S. Diogo stations, and for constructing a freight line between S. Diogo and the Gomlão station. These improvements are considered urgent because of the increased freight traffic on the line and the restricted space now possessed. The condemnation of the property and construction of these lines will involve a very considerable expense.

— The continued rumors of the negotiation of a new loan with the Central railway as a guarantee, leads one to believe that some negotiation to that effect is really under consideration. The Central railway, however, will afford very poor security as long as it remains under government control. It is at present yielding deficits, and it is doubtful even from a "soft-money" man's view, if interest on a loan can be paid from such proceeds. In good hands this great railway ought to produce good returns, and it may be that the security will therefore be administered by and for the creditors.

— According to the recently published report of the Central railway for 1896 the effective receipts for that year were \$1,353,498.563 and the expenditures \$7,103,510.953, showing a deficit of 2,750,012.390. The line possesses 7246.98 km. of broad gauge, costing 117,978,762.815, and 1496.42 km. of metric gauge line, costing 21,582,330.553. The line carried 14,581,683 passengers, of which 12,118,453 were suburban, 2,286,866 for the interior, and 178,639 non-paying for diverse localities. The total freight traffic, including luggage, amounted to 1,083,477,443 kilogrammes, of which 170,672,639 kilogrammes were carried gratuitously.

SHIPPING NOTES

— Telegrams from Bahia on the 14th inst. announce the arrival there of the *Oregon*, *Muriel*, and *Nicholson*. The former has had some breakdown in her machinery, and the other two will receive coal.

— The Italian steamer *Rio de Janeiro* reports three mysterious war vessels off Cape St. Augustine, evidently on the lookout for the *Oregon*. Should they find her, it may happen that they will wish they hadn't.

— By order of the Brazilian government the torpedo-cruiser *Tumbira* left for Bahia on the evening of the 13th as soon after the news came of the arrival of the *Oregon* as it was possible to get her ready. The cruiser *Albatroz*, *Barbosa*, and torpedo-cruiser *Tupy* are both ready to sail at a moment's notice.

— The *Times* of Argentina in its issue of 2nd inst. says: "The Brazilian trade continues quiet, flour shipments being small, while ship-ments of wheat are limited to requirements of the flour mills at Rio. Shipments of live-stock have also fallen off. The contractor refusing to pay over £1.10 freight per head while steamers are not obtainable under £2. The Brazilian lines on transatlantic sailing are being greatly increased from to-day, steamers not being disposed to accept lower rates, while the high price of bunker coal is not an incentive to accept a full load of cattle at £1.10 per head."

— Owing to the Spanish-American war and to the presence of the Spanish destroyer *Teniente* in River Plate waters, the following United States sailing vessels are detained from sailing: *Ellet*, *V. Benton*, with hay cargo in B. A.; *Edward R. Mayhew* and *Major Perkins* with hides and wool at Montevideo; *Kronin* and *Glenhead* with hay at Rosario, in ballast, in port. A report was current that these vessels would be transferred to the Argentine merchant navy, but the fact that they cannot be retransferred to the United States flag has, so far, deferred them from adopting that course. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

— The Bahia *Journal de Notícias* of the 10th inst. says of the American cruiser *Oregon*, which arrived there on the 9th inst.: "At 4 p.m. the *Oregon* was entirely painted ash color, which substitutes the white color with which she entered this port. The *Oregon* desired to remain in this port eight days. At 8.15 p.m. a telegram marked 'urgent,' coming from America, was taken on board this warship. The *capitania* of the port announced to the commander of the *Oregon* that on the expiration of the period of 24 hours he should leave this port, in which he was obeyed, leaving 9 p.m. this warship made signals with colored lights, exchanging for other lights beyond the bar. At 9.45 p.m. the *Oregon* sailed with destination unknown."

— The Brazilian consul-general is once more in hot water. As the cold weather approaches, that dignity becomes too irritable to conduct business in a reasonable and gentlemanly manner. During the past week, while despatching a steamer for Brazilian ports, he noticed that some bill of lading had not been dated. He ordered the clerk of the steamship agency that the same clerk who had filled up the B/L form was to appear at the consulate to fill up the date in his own presence. The clerk in question did turn up at the consulate, but, as luck would have it, he was one of the delinquent men whom the Brazilian consul-general will not allow to enter the consulate. His presence was too much for the Brazilian magistrate, who forthwith ordered the clerk out. Words were exchanged, with the result that

the consul yelled, foamed and stamped about in the ridiculous manner which causes the youngsters about to declare that Frank Brown's performances are nowhere as compared with the show at that consulate. The result was that the ship's papers were returned half torn and without the requisite consular *visé*. On the following morning, the youngsters in the neighborhood had made up their minds to the sequel of the show, which means the attendance of a "bulldog" and the appearance of clerk and consul-general at the police station, but the Brazilian dignity had written a communication to a newspaper, had apparently become *desagradavelmente debilitado* and the free show did not come off, to the eminent disappointment of the gay youngsters who had anticipated a treat. As the cold weather comes on, these disgraceful scenes will become common. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 2.

LOCAL NOTES

— It is said to be the intention of a large part of the opposition party to support Campos Sales and sacrifice Glycerio.

— New postal letter cards of 50 reis have just been issued. They are a pale straw color on the outside and white inside.

— We regret to note that suicides are now almost of daily occurrence. In great part, the difficulties of life under present conditions are the principal cause.

— The Russian minister to Brazil, M. de Giers, left for Europe per *La Plata* on the 12th inst. Mr. Greger will have charge of the legation during his absence.

— It is stated that during the session that ended on the 2nd inst. the municipal council of this city voted 61 resolutions, of which 56 were in benefit of private interests.

— The new French minister to Brazil, Comte de Lamon, is expected to arrive here next month. The *Palace* of the Princess Imperial at Petropolis has been secured for his residence.

— A comic correspondent telegraphs from Porto morning journal of this city that with the presence of Campos Sales Brazilian bonds have risen. We suspect that this is an artful stratagem of the wily C. C. to keep our future President in Paris.

— During the present session our congressional reporter is thus far having a sincere. Neither house has done anything and the Senate has not even been able to obtain a quorum. It is a picnic for the reporter, but it shows a bad outlook for the country.

— Severely criticising the martial law message of President Prudente de Moraes, the *Paz* implicitly criticises with equal severity similar messages of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, of which that of the present President is merely an imitation.

— In the present political situation the Rio Grande do Sul delegation in congress seems inclined to adopt a special policy of its own. The castillians thoroughly understand that as soon as they lose the support of the government and thus their tenure of power in Rio Grande is ended.

— A welcome rainstorm visited this city early yesterday morning, which we hope will prove to be the breaking up of the long drought which has been afflicting us. There was a heavy rain in the mountains near by one week ago Sunday, but it has been many weeks since we have had rain in the city.

— The war department has ordered the conduct of Col. Torres Homem, director of the military colony of Iguaçu, to be investigated by a court of enquiry. The colonel is accused of having abandoned his post and taken a trip to the Argentine Republic without having obtained the requisite leave of absence.

— If you want to see the real parliament just visit the upper end of Rua do Ouvidor any pleasant afternoon and drop in at the numerous cafes in that vicinity. You can hear all the problems of the day seriously discussed by beardless, stomachless youths, and you can even learn why exchange continues to fall.

— The police brigade, under the command of Col. Carlos Soares, made a very creditable display on the 13th, marching out to the case-rosado of the President in Rua do Cutete, where the men were formed for inspection. All things considered the men march well and present as good, if not a better appearance than the regulars.

— The minister of war has ordered that native rice shall henceforth be substituted for Indian rice in the army. The object is said to test the assertion that beri-beri is caused by the latter. On other grounds, the native article should be preferred, for it is considered to be better, and its use would promote a national industry.

— Sunalwy says that he never saw a people so glad to get rid of a good ship as the Brazilians appear to be over the sale of the *Nicholson*. Some are even doing themselves the injustice of saying that they are well rid of a bad bargain. This, says Sunalwy, is a painful reflection on Messrs Flint, Mendonça, Floriano, Jerônimo & Co., who thought so highly of the ship.

— The Italian minister, Comte Antonelli, gave a farewell breakfast on the 11th inst., at Bato's restaurant, to the Russian minister, M. de Giers, who was leaving that day for Europe. There were a considerable number of diplomats present, and the breakfast was greatly enjoyed. The only defect observable was the absence of M. de Giers, in whose honor the breakfast was given.

— We are informed that Mr. John T. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, will return home on a leave of absence next month leaving here in all probability on the 4th.

— We deeply regret to note the death at Funchal, Madeira, of Dr. André Rodrigues, so well known here in former days as a civil engineer and an writer of exceptional talent. He was connected with the construction of the custom house and D. Pedro II docks, with the abolition movement and with many undertakings for the development of Brazilian industries.

— The first dance of the season under the auspices of the Larangeiras Club will be given on the 21th inst., and will, we feel assured, draw a full attendance. The weather has turned so cool that dancing will be a pleasure, and will be thoroughly enjoyed after the long hot season. Many have not yet returned to town, but it is certain that every one will be here on the 21st.

— The prefect of the federal district has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council granting 100 lotteries to Engineer Ger-casio Pires Ferreira. These lotteries, which were to be drawn in 44 years, would issue 20,000,000 tickets of 500 each making the total sum of 10,000,000,000, and pay 10,333,000 prizes of the total amount of 700,000,000,000, the highest prize to be 500,000 and the lowest 50.

— We have received a breezy letter from our friend and subscriber, Dr. H. Lane, of S. Paulo, who arrived at New York on the 16th April, and pitched into us at once because his *Rio* was not in Brooklyn before him. The doctor was a passenger on board the *St. Paul*, which was unloaded by 5 o'clock the next morning and sent off at once to Cramp's yard to be fitted up as a war vessel. His letter is dated April 18, before war was declared, and he describes the American people as "ready."

— The number of beggars permitted to prey upon the travelling public seems to be steadily increasing. Sometimes it is quite difficult to get into the trains because of the blind beggars, armless men, hobbling women, sore-eved children, and whining, insistent humanity in general. It affords very little satisfaction even to the benevolent to have his landscapes constantly filled with cripples and ulcers and samples of all the ills and misfortunes flesh is heir to. Will the city fathers return their wards to the palace constructed for them?

— The utter vapidity of the special message in which President Prudente de Moraes gives an account of his action upon martial law, renders unnecessary the publication of even a brief abstract of this document in THE RIO NEWS. It is sufficient to say that it is unwisely superior to similar documents issued by the President's predecessors. There is the same want of comprehension of the necessity of proving what is asserted, the same inability to make the requisite distinction between conspiracy and political agitation, the same futile and improper complaints against the supreme court. The document will certainly do no honor to the President's reputation.

— The municipal government has issued an ordinance requiring owners of dogs to apply for a license. For the license of hunting dogs and watch-dogs owners must pay 55; for that of all other classes of dogs 105. Dogs found running large will be caught and impounded. If not claimed they will be killed, unless they belong to some valuable breed, and in this case they will be sold at auction. If the dog caught in the streets has bitten some one, it will be kept under observation for 15 days before delivery to its owner, who, in addition to the usual fine, will pay 155. The usual fine to which the owners of impounded dogs are to be subject will vary, according to the class of the dog, from 205 to 505.

BIRTH.

On the 14th inst., at 5 Lanier Road, Hither Green, London, S. E. the wife of R. J. Davis of a daughter.

DEATH.

FUSSELL.—On May 5th, at the Fazenda Daumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, MARY FOX VERA, only daughter of John and Mary Fussell, aged three years and three months.

MARRIED.

BETT—WAGSTAFF.—On the 10th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, Riga, Russia, by the British Chaplain, HARRY CRAWFORD BETT, son of Wm. Bett of Dundee and London, to LUCY ADLIE, second daughter of Wm. Geo. Wagstaff, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General in this city.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY

Her Majesty's Consul General, in presenting his compliments to the British community and commanders of vessels, begs to state that next Tuesday the 24th inst. being the anniversary of Her Majesty, he will be happy to receive any friends at the Consulate between 11 and 2 o'clock.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Amannak e Indicador Lacerant for 1898. We are in receipt of a copy of this valuable and indispensable directory for the city of Rio de Janeiro. Since the days when we first knew the book it has been greatly improved, and especially so under the able direction of its present editor, Mr. Arthur Sauer. In addition to its classified lists, the book contains much

The shipments since our last report have been

46,847	bags for the	United States
2,012	"	Europe
6,603	"	Gulf of Good Hope
2,119	"	River Plate, etc.
2,948	"	Coastwise

54,462 bags.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- May 16th

Circulation	Public Funds				
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apolite).....	825,000	524,000		
102,655,000	Bonds of 1895, 5%.....	285,000	—		
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	990,000	995,000		
13,384,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	—	2,200,000		
24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	—	2,800,000		
18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	—	1,500,000		
17,590,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	730,000	720,000		
10,010,000	„ do Minas Geraes, 5%.....	—	—		
10,010,000	„ do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	950,000	—		
4,000,000	Empréstimo Municipal.....	140,000	151,000		
24,327,000					
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.		
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$00— Jan. 05	206\$00—	
20,000,000	Commercial.....	200	8\$00— Jan. 05	212\$00—	
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3\$20— Jan. 05	—	8\$400
15,000,000	Construtor.....	200	—	7\$50—	8\$500
20,000,000	Credito Move.....	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6\$00— Jan. 06	80\$00—	45\$000
17,019,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3\$00— Jan. 05	—	195\$000
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	2\$00— Jan. 07	144\$500—	145\$000
	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6\$00— Jan. 05	220\$00—	—
	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200	6\$00— Jan. 05	—	120\$000
	do 2nd series.....	100	4\$300— Jan. 05	—	—
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.		
3,500,000\$	Caravelhas a Aymores.....	180\$	—	7\$50—	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—	—	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	25	—	—	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	40\$000—	45\$000
42,000,000	União Sorocabana-Rama.....	200	—	—	3\$500
	Viacao Ferrea Sarmenly.....	40	—	—	—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.		
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Jan. 08	12\$000—	12\$000
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200\$	— Jan. 08	16\$000—	—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.		
10,500,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	— Sept. 07	18\$000—	19\$000
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 08	135\$00—	—
3,000,000	Cartões.....	200	10\$00— Jan. 00	120\$00—	—
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10\$00— Aug. 00	90\$00—	—
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	20\$00— Jan. 05	—	—
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10\$00— Feb. 00	—	—
1,500,000	Manoelina Fluminense.....	200	9\$00— Feb. 05	—	—
1,000,000	Petropolis.....	200	8\$00— Mar. 00	26\$00—	—
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 05	—	130\$000
500,000	Santa Liza.....	200	— Jan. 05	—	—

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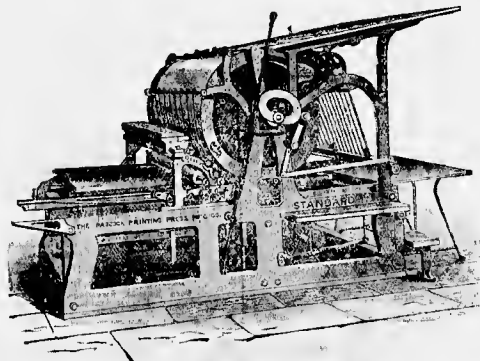
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